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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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Says Mehren, as he declares that the Government market wire has been "mischievously misrepresented." Claiming injury, the private news wire, PAM, has sued the Department of Agriculture to cease its Government news wire activities.

The Journal of Commerce, November 7, states the "real issue is one of distribution." While PAM, prior to the Government-furnished service, was the sole private market news wire, PAM does not object to other commercial competition. What it does object to is a "rival tax-free, taxpayer-supported Federal enterprise in the same field."

While many Federal agencies, such as the Bureau of the Census, collect information and distribute it, they do not have the Department of Agriculture's "exclusive arrangement" with A.T. & T. to provide information to customers.

Text of statement by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture George L. Mehren and the Journal of Commerce's reply are as follows:

## AGRICULTURAL AID COMMENTS ON SUIT

Following is a statement by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture George L. Mehren regarding action instituted by the PAM News Corp. relative to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Market News Service:

"The action by PAM News Corp., a subsidiary of the Ridder Publications, to enjoin the Department from making information on prices and supplies of agricultural products more widely available to the public will enable the public finally to gain an accurate picture of a situation which has been grossly distorted.

"It will, for example, make apparent to the public that the element of the Market News Service which PAM News Corp. seeks to stop is one which PAM News Corp. has enjoyed exclusively in its field until the Department through the program under attack made it available to any person, business, news media or private wire service. We see no justification for restricting access to public information solely to sustain an exclusive position.

"It will, for example, make apparent that the attacks upon Market News Service have mischievously misrepresented a service which today is an absolutely essential part of the Nation's marketing system. The food industry of this Nation literally could not function today without this market information. Currently, the Congress appropriates \$6 million each year to enable market news specialists in over 135 marketing and producing areas to gather and disseminate accurate and unbiased information only on prices, on supply and demand and other market conditions for agricultural products. These reports are relayed to farmers, processors, distributors and other interested persons through condensed versions carried by the press, radio and television. Fuller versions of these reports are mailed each day to thousands of people.

"On August 1 the Department, after giving due public notice of its intentions and receiving a favorable response from trade and farm users, authorized any private firm or individual to connect directly with the leased wire system over which the Department transmits its market news information. No charge is made by USDA for this service, although the cost of extending the lines are paid to the owners of the leased wires by the individual user.

"The information carried on the leased wires is the same as that contained in the daily market reports sent through the mail or reported by the press, radio and television. Access to the leased wire is safeguarded by the same rigorous standards and procedures

which apply to other services of the Department.

"Until now, the Department has not given a general public answer to the irresponsible charges made against the Market News Service, even though we have been concerned that the gross misrepresentations alleging censorship, propaganda, and other wholly false charges could undermine support for a respected public service which has been available since 1915. We now will be able to provide a full and accurate reply and know that it will be judged and reported on the basis of truth and accuracy.

"We also believe that this action will provide a basis for the thousands of farmers, processors and handlers who use the Market News Service daily to fully understand the nature of these allegations, and their divergence from fact."

## WELL OFF THE TARGET

Elsewhere on this page today we publish in full a statement made by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture George L. Mehren in response to the complaint filed against USDA and others in the Federal courts this week by PAM News Corp., an affiliate of this newspaper.

We assume our readers are by now familiar with the main details of this issue, which involves an action by a private wire service to halt by court injunction a competing service set up by USDA on August 1 at Government expense.

Even if there were no laws discouraging newspapers from editorializing on the merits of a case before the courts, we would be reluctant to go further into the merits of the case now purely on the grounds of editorial decorum. We agree with Mr. Mehren on at least this much: That as a result of the complaint PAM has filed in the District Court of the District of Columbia, all the pertinent facts of the case should now be brought to light. But while we will not go further into the court phase of the dispute at this time, we do feel impelled to answer some of the phrases used by Mr. Mehren not in the courtroom, but in his own office. We are particularly intrigued with his feeling that the facts of the case have been "mischievously misrepresented" in a manner construed by USDA as being "irresponsible."

We presume that what Mr. Mehren has in mind is a projection we made editorially some weeks ago showing that if one Government department can use public funds to compete with a private news service, then there is no reason why others can't do the same thing and put a good many other commercial enterprises out of business, possibly including such general wire services as the Associated Press and United Press International.

Nothing in Mr. Mehren's angry retort disputes this. His statement does, however, misrepresent several of the issues, perhaps in consequence of its concentration less on justifying what USDA is doing than on attacking its critics.

For example, few seriously question the value of the service USDA performs in collecting and disseminating the information on farm prices, supply, demand, crop conditions, and the like. This is widely used by PAM, by this newspaper, by many other newspapers and by many other news media. If it costs the Government something like \$6 million a year to gather this information from its 135 marketing and producing areas, we would think the price is justified by the value of the service itself.

The real issue is one of distribution. This was raised when USDA decided not only to go on collecting this information, but to enter into an agreement with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. under which it would supply the information gratis to any responsible citizen who would pay A.T. & T.'s wire charges. This immediately

threatened to swamp PAM, which privately performs the same kind of service via the Western Union system.

Mr. Mehren makes much of the fact that PAM is alone in its field. In fact, if we read his words aright, we get the implication that USDA felt prompted to make its move in order to end the exclusive nature of PAM's service.

There are two things wrong with this. First off, there is nothing to prevent and PAM does not seek to prevent any other commercial enterprise from getting into the same act. Second—and more important—since when has the Government felt that the fact that a commercial service is exclusive in its field justifies establishment of a rival tax free, taxpayer-supported Federal enterprise in the same field?

Is this now to be construed as a considered policy on the part of the Administration? If so, with how much confidence can anyone say it will stop with USDA, or (even within USDA) with the new Federal farm wire service?

But even Mr. Mehren's own statement makes it plain that "exclusiveness" is not the issue, and never has been the issue.

There was nothing exclusive whatever about the manner in which USDA's farm crop information was previously disseminated. As he says in his own words, these reports are "relayed to farmers, processors and distributors and other interested persons through condensed versions carried by the press, radio and television. Fuller versions of these reports are mailed each day to thousands of people."

A lot of other information is also collected by other Federal agencies, among them the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This information, too, is widely disseminated, both directly and via all kinds of information media. But neither the Labor nor Commerce Departments have sought to go into competition with the news media by making the type of exclusive arrangement USDA has made with A.T. & T. to transmit their data direct to subscribers.

There are other factors in this case which are now properly in the realm of the courts. We will pass over those now and drop the matter with the observation that if "exclusiveness is found to be an issue at all, it will find not PAM, but the Department of Agriculture on the defensive.

## Ex-Cubans Should Tell Their Story

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include an editorial from the September 16, 1963, issue of the Peoria Journal Star:

## EX-CUBANS SHOULD TELL THEIR STORY

Cubans get mixed reception in Florida where their large numbers pose special community problems, now, but the friendly reaction to Cuban refugees like the 89 who snatched a ship and escaped to Mexico the other day is typical there on the Yucatan Peninsula.

People in Yucatan have not been strangers to the stream of refugees from nearby Cuba, including other mixed groups such as this one involving men, women, and children, professional men, workers, and farmers.

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the Soviets want; let's not become a tool in their hand.

Sincerely your nephew,  
CHARLES A. HACKE,  
Editor, the Sac Sun.

### Equal Administration of Justice Under the Law

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. NEAL SMITH**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if we are to really have justice in our courts, the financial ability of the litigants must not be important.

Several improvements in our procedures and court system are needed to make this more of a reality and I am glad to see Attorney General Kennedy and others cooperating to that end.

A recent editorial in the Des Moines Tribune discusses this matter and calls attention to the commendable efforts now underway. So that all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may have an opportunity to see it, I am having it set forth in the RECORD. It is as follows:

#### CIVILIZED JUSTICE

Attorney General Robert Kennedy met with Supreme Court Justice William Brennan and a number of court and law enforcement officers last weekend to plan a National Conference on Ball and Criminal Justice. The Department of Justice and the Vera Foundation, a private New York foundation that has done pioneering work on ball reform, are sponsoring the conference next spring.

The Attorney General explains:

"The purpose of the national ball conference is to focus attention on a problem that has gone on far too long without active efforts toward solution at both the local and Federal level. It is plain, for example, that ball discriminates against the poor man.

"Ball is supposed to protect the interests of society by assuring that defendants appear at trial. But it has served to impose great hardship on poor defendants. Because they cannot afford ball, they must stay in jail and thus cannot provide for their families or their defense."

An accused whose liberty pending trial enables him to participate in his own defense adds to the difficulties of the prosecutor. It is inspiring to find the Attorney General and Justice Department nevertheless calling attention to the inequities of the system in the case of indigents. The National Association of Attorneys General has also acknowledged the need for reform and pledged its cooperation with the national conference.

Attorney General Kennedy has been unusually diligent in promoting equal treatment in the administration of justice. He appointed in 1961 an Attorney General's Committee on Poverty and the Administration of Federal Criminal Justice. This committee's excellent report formed the basis for the administration's proposal for establishing public defenders in Federal courts. The Attorney General has been a vigorous and outspoken advocate of public defender legislation.

No one who has heard the Attorney General speak out on the need for curbing organized crime can accuse him of being soft on criminals. The ball system and lack of public defenders pose no problem for

the professional criminal, who has access to unlimited funds and top legal talent.

It is the poor and ignorant nonprofessional accused who most often must stay in jail and receive inadequate representation because of inability to make bail and to hire an attorney and investigators. "One of the prime objectives of the civilized administration of justice," declared the Attorney General's committee, "is to render the poverty of the litigant an irrelevancy." It is a painfully real factor now in the quality of justice dispensed by the courts, and the Attorney General deserves credit for his considerable efforts to remove the price tag from American justice.

### An Affirmative Act of Brotherhood

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, the attached article from the Paterson Evening News of November 12, 1963, is a fine example of positive brotherhood.

It is most encouraging to see church leaders in the forefront of the continuing crusade for racial equality. The issue being primarily a moral one, clergymen and other persons with strong religious convictions should be taking the lead as the good people referred to in the attached article have been willing to do.

The article follows:

#### TWO EPISCOPAL CHURCHES TO BE MERGED

PASSAIC.—December 1 is the target date for the planned merger of the predominantly white St. John's Episcopal Church and St. Andrew's Episcopal Mission, an all-Negro church.

This movement, according to Rev. Richard N. Bolles, rector of century-old St. John's, came about as a result of a spontaneous request from members of both churches.

St. John's has about 450 families and St. Andrew's about 30 families. St. Andrews was founded 38 years ago and is headed by Rev. Eugene Avery.

Rev. Bolles, who will become head of the united church, said today that a recent message of Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, stressing the need for racial unity gave the necessary impetus to the movement.

#### BISHOP'S MESSAGE

In his message Bishop Lichtenberger said, "I would ask you to involve yourselves. The crisis in communities North and South in such matters as housing, employment, public accommodations and schools is steadily mounting. It is the duty of every Christian citizen to know fully what is happening in his own community and actively to support efforts to meet the problems he encounters."

"I would ask you to take action. Discrimination within the body of the church itself is an intolerable scandal. Every congregation has a continuing need to examine its own life and to renew those efforts necessary to insure its inclusiveness fully. Diocesan and church agencies, schools, and other institutions also have a considerable distance to go in bringing their practices up to the standard of the clear position of the church on race."

"So I write with a deep sense of the urgency of the racial crisis in our country and the

necessity for the church to act. Present events reveal the possible imminence of catastrophe. The entire Christian community must pray and act."

#### BISHOP STARK APPROVES

Reverend Bolles said that the planned merger has received the approval of the Right Reverend Leland Stark, bishop of Newark, who has said that St. Andrew's will be dissolved in order that the unification of the two churches may be carried out.

In a letter to both congregations, Bishop Stark said, "I am tremendously excited over the good news that the congregations of St. John's and St. Andrew's are planning to come together in common worship and service. The presence of a segregated church in Passaic has too long filled me with uneasiness. I have been kept informed of the informal discussions that have been taking place for some time between the clergy and lay leaders of both congregations and I cannot but believe that the guidance of God's Holy Spirit has been evident. I want you to know how thrilled I am at this prospect."

"I am not so unrealistic, however, as to think that this joint venture of faith will be entirely free of tensions, but I verily believe that you are choosing to follow the path of the will of God and 'if God be for us, who can be against us?'"

#### ASSISTANTS

Reverend Bolles will be assisted, in addition to Reverend Avery, by the Reverend N. Robins Winslow, as curate. Reverend Winslow is now a deacon and will be ordained a priest on December 27 at Trinity Cathedral in Newark by Bishop Stark.

In addition to serving as vicar of St. Andrews in Passaic, Reverend Avery is also vicar of St. Aldan's in Paterson, which has about 130 parishoners. Reverend Avery will continue as vicar of St. Aldan's but will serve St. John's after the merger as part-time missionary.

Both he and Reverend Winslow will conduct missionary work in Passaic, making neighborhood visitations and covering stores and other businesses.

This program, according to Reverend Bolles, is intended for everyone, regardless of race, national origin or economic background. "In this phase," he said, "the Episcopal Church will be departing from the picture that many people have had in times past—that it was primarily a church of only one economic or social class."

The union of the two churches is in keeping with a movement throughout the church and is in harmony with resolutions drawn by the denomination's governing body, the General Convention, and with action taken by the Anglican Congress held in Toronto last August.

### Private News Wire Objects to Government Competition

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. PAUL FINDLEY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the right of the USDA's market wire service to compete against an existing private news wire has been defended by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture George L. Mehren.

We see no justification for restricting access to public information solely to sustain an exclusive position.

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They speak the same language, and they have a natural sympathy which is heightened by each such landing and the stories told by the refugees of their life under Castro.

Yucatan is the most passionately anti-Castro and anti-Communist area of Mexico. The heavily financed Communist literature which is made available extensively in central Mexico doesn't even exist in Yucatan.

The Reds don't bother to put it on the newsstands, or the newsstands won't accept it.

The Yucatecs are outspoken in their hatred of Castro and of communism, and often bitterly critical of President Mateos Lopez and the Mexican Government, itself, for its wishy-washy attitude.

The whole gulf circle of Central American nations exhibit a good deal of this strong anti-Castro sentiment.

This is the area that has been most exposed to the truth about Castro Cuba in direct experience, and this is the area most directly threatened by Castro's trouble-making export of saboteurs, propagandists, and guerrillas in small fast boats.

"Accommodation" with Castro Cuba is a bitter criticism and often a hot issue in the United States, but it is an even hotter one throughout that area, often directed at the present U.S. actions and policies.

If the same truths which naturally come to the attention of the people of Yucatan and the peoples of Central America, generally, could be brought home as effectively to the farther stretches of South America—and to Mexico City and Washington, D.C.—we wouldn't have much of a Communist problem in Latin America today.

It is hard to understand how, with tens of thousands of Spanish-speaking Cubans on our shores, many fresh from the hard realities of modern Cuba, we have failed to get their message across to so many of their Latin American compatriots.

If Castro can export trouble with his Cuban agents, why can't we effectively export truth?

Instead, we, ourselves, seem to constantly downgrade and almost ridicule the reports that stream in almost daily from the unending exodus of persecuted Cuban people fresh from behind Castro's Cane Curtain.

We act as if every farmer, worker, child, and young wife that risks his or her life to escape that island is a political propagandist giving us something else from the truth.

The fact that so many thousands have risked their lives, and continue to risk their lives constantly to escape every week, even after 3 years of Castro rule, is the clearest and best evidence that his rule is painful to the Cuban people.

These are certainly not Batista folk leaving these days. Nor the pre-Castro capitalists. These are the Cuban people, now, and they continue to flee at every opportunity ingenuity can provide.

Shouldn't this fact be a powerful argument in all Latin America, used well?

## TVA

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1963

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include my weekly newsletter, "Capitol Comments," for release today in the Appendix of the RECORD. It follows:

## CAPITOL COMMENTS

(By JOE L. EVINS, Member of Congress,  
Fourth District, Tennessee)

## TVA

This week in Washington one of the most heated and lively issues being discussed among many Members of Congress and the press is the recent proposal to sell TVA by Senator GOLDWATER.

This proposal has met with strong and united opposition, not only from the Democrats of the Tennessee Valley area, but also from a number of members of the Republican Party, and others.

In my newsletter this week, I am including quotes from a few of the many remarks made by members of both parties opposing this proposal.

Senator ALBERT GORE, Democrat, of Tennessee, in a statement to the press called the idea "wholly impractical and contrary to the public interest."

Senator H. S. (HUB) WALTERS, Democrat, of Tennessee, said, "We in Tennessee are proud of the fine work of TVA and it would be folly to seriously consider the suggestion put forth by someone unfamiliar with the people and the economy of the seven-States area served by TVA."

Representative HOWARD BAKER, Republican, of Tennessee, said he was "unequivocally opposed to the suggestion that TVA be sold to private industry." He stated that "TVA was created by Congress to develop the Tennessee River and is a model for watershed development throughout the world."

Representative JAMES QUIGLEY, Republican, of Tennessee, called Senator GOLDWATER's statement "very untimely" and said "TVA is doing a useful service to the people in my district, the State, and the whole TVA area."

Representative CLIFFORD DAVIS, Democrat, of Tennessee, said the proposal to sell TVA "is absolutely ill founded, unwise, and will never happen in this country."

Representative ROSS BASS, Democrat, of Tennessee, stated that he was "shocked that a man who is supposed to have the basic concept of government and the intellect to be President of the United States would make such a proposal."

Representative ROBERT A. EVERETT, Democrat, of Tennessee, in denouncing the proposal said, "Either Senator GOLDWATER is misinformed or he cares not for the people of the valley."

Representative RICHARD FULTON, Democrat, of Tennessee, in referring to charges that TVA is "Socialist" said, "It is regrettable that this successful Government service for the benefit of the people must come under this attack."

Representative TOM MURRAY, Democrat, of Tennessee, said of the proposal to sell TVA, "Certainly not—not at all."

Senator JOHN SPARKMAN, Democrat, of Alabama, said it was "entirely impractical and unwise."

Representative PAT JENNINGS, Democrat of Virginia, called the GOLDWATER suggestion "utterly ridiculous."

Representative FRANK S. STUBBLEFIELD, Democrat, of Kentucky, called the idea "the most asinine, stupid suggestion I've heard since I have been in Congress."

Mr. Wiley Bowers, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, said the proposal to sell TVA, "is so absurd that it does not merit serious consideration."

Our Government has been building multi-purpose dams for more than 50 years and the TVA has been operating successfully for more than thirty years. TVA's power operations are self-sustaining and self-liquidating. The Tennessee Valley Authority is the Nation's most profitable Government operation—not only from a dollars

and cents point of view—of cash returns into the Treasury—but also from the point of view of strengthening our Nation.

TVA payments into the Treasury are in advance of scheduled requirements. Almost one-half billion dollars have been paid into the U.S. Treasury by TVA from power sales.

Other vast benefits have accrued from the operations of TVA, including flood control, navigation, reforestation, conservation, recreation, agricultural and industrial development, and a general improvement in the well-being of our people living in the valley area.

Great savings in power costs have been made for the Government by buying TVA-produced power for the several Government defense agencies located in the South.

Thus, TVA not only represents a great service to the people of the seven-States valley area which it serves locally, it also represents a great benefit to all the Nation.

TVA has survived its critics and will continue to survive and make significant contributions and accomplishments in the future. It stands as a symbol of democracy in action and a symbol to free nations all over the world.

## Delhi Tech Forums on Civil Rights

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, the following inserts tell of three recent forums held at the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at Delhi, in Delaware County, N.Y., in my district.

The forum brought into sharp focus for the college student body three aspects of discrimination and prejudice. Mr. F. Peter Libassi, Assistant Deputy Staff Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, discussed the historic and contemporary background of the problem. Commissioner George Fowler, Chairman of the New York State Commission on Human Rights, described the economic costs of discrimination. The final speaker, Dr. Warren Banner, Director of Research of the National Urban League, discussed the "Psychology of Prejudice." A question period followed each presentation.

The Delhi Tech forums serve in a real way to provide the student body with the kind of information and background that an informed citizenry must have if it is to intelligently function in free society. [From the Delaware Republican Express, Delhi, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1963]

## FIVE HUNDRED HEAR EXPERT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"While Negroes in America have long been dissatisfied with their economic and social position, now their dissatisfaction is mingled with the hope that things can be changed." F. Peter Libassi, Assistant Staff Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights made his remarks to more than 500 students at the State University of New York, Agricultural and Technical Institute at Delhi.

Mr. Libassi noted that the joining of Negro frustration with hope for change has set the stage for "a racial revolution" which

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we are witnessing today. "The Negro is seeking, not just to improve his way of life, but to alter his entire relationship to society from that of a segregated, second class, half citizen to that of a free, equal, and full citizen."

"To meet the demands of Negroes for the enjoyment of constitutional rights," Mr. Libassi said, "the Federal Government, through the courts, the Congress, and the Executive, has moved to meet its responsibility."

Mr. Libassi's appearance on campus was sponsored by the Social Science Department of the college. Prof. Seldon Kruger, head of the social science department, in opening the meeting said, "The American dilemma of racial inequality had to be solved if we were to effectively lead the free world." Professor Robert Salton, a faculty member of Delhi Tech's social science department, acted as moderator.

[From the Oneonta Star, Oneonta, N.Y., November 15, 1963]

## DISCRIMINATION CALLED COSTLY

DELHI.—George H. Fowler, chairman of New York State Commission for Human Rights, pointed out that "the Nation's economy suffers by the exclusion of any group from participating on terms of full equality in employment."

Mr. Fowler delivered his talk at the gymnasium at State University of New York Agricultural and Technical Institute, Delhi. Citing surveys made by the U.S. Department of Labor and the National Urban League the Commissioner showed that deprivation of the Negroes in the area of employment was causing an economic loss of about \$12 billion a year.

This loss, he said, "is equal to the actual earnings of Negroes and available employment." Mr. Fowler said that "should Negroes who constitute approximately 11 percent of the labor market be accorded the right to employment opportunities, commencing with whites at equal wages, the entire economy would benefit," and he pointed out that "this potential in the gross national product would be reflected in the spending of their new earnings."

The money spent on food alone by Negroes would have great impact on the economic area. This, he said, "should be of prime interest to students of agricultural and food processing."

On the other hand, the commission chairman pointed out for every lost dollar in the economy an actual dollar was being spent in such areas as welfare, care for the aged, and similar spending programs for the indigent and unemployed.

Mr. Fowler, after citing the economic loss to the country through the deprivation of Negroes in employment, pointed out the moral responsibility of the community in affording equal opportunity in all areas of living to all citizens regardless of their race, creed, color, or national origin. He noted that New York State was the first State in the Nation to have adopted legislation assuring to all people equal job opportunity.

Similar legislation since the enactment of the law in New York State in 1945 has been adopted by some other 28 States and more than 40 other communities.

The New York State law has been expanded through the years to cover housing, and the use of places of public accommodations, assuring to all citizens their equal right to buy and rent homes that they may afford, and to make use of all places of public accommodation and entertainment.

He urged upon the students that all of us, "teachers and students," enhance the American ideal by promoting the States equal opportunity laws. "Such laws," he pointed out, "have their foundation in American tradition, go back to the Declaration of Independence. Subsequent documents have stressed and supported this concept of equal

opportunity and equal rights of all people in line with their dignity as American citizens."

Prof. Seldon Kruger, head of the social science department of the college, acted as host. Prof. Donald Kline was moderator.

[From the Delaware Republican-Express, Delhi, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1963]

## RESEARCH DIRECTOR TECH SPEAKER

"When we make references to prejudice today we are relating to unfavorable reaction in people's relationships. Prejudice based on skin color is a new world concept." Warren M. Banner, research director, National Urban League, made his statements to a capacity student audience at Delhi Tech.

Mr. Banner noted, in speaking on "Psychology of Prejudice," that children are much without prejudice in early years. "Prejudice is not innate. The first years of life are the formative years which will condition the child's responses favorably or unfavorably, with or without supporting judgments."

"We know that prejudices are not entirely due to lack of knowledge, but that they lie also in the realm of the emotions," Mr. Banner said. "Therefore, our attack on prejudice must be a frank recognition of their emotional nature and an understanding of how they are formed."

Mr. Banner's appearance on campus was sponsored by the social science department of the college, Prof. Seldon Kruger, head of the department, acting as host. Moderator for the evening was Phillip Briggs, faculty member of the State University of New York, Agricultural and Technical Institute Social Science Department.

## The Airman and His Wings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. JOE M. KILGORE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Gill Robb Wilson entitled "The Airman and His Wings" appeared in the November issue of the Flying magazine. He has conveyed remarkably well in this brief article the story of the 50 years the soldier-airman has worn the symbolic wings:

THE AIRMAN AND HIS WINGS  
(By Gill Robb Wilson)

Human nature craves identity and in the pursuit runs the gamut from the sublime to the ridiculous—is welded into historic forces—is diffused into inane imitations. Identifying himself with great aspirations, man becomes great; with less, man becomes less.

To proclaim cherished identities, men have always fashioned symbols. Heraldry is the mother of the arts. Language, painting, song, architecture—all followed after—even philosophies, ideologies, theologies. History could be written without the use of a single word in any language. A graph of symbols would do it.

When men took to the air, what more natural than that this long-cherished triumph of a dream must have a symbol? And what more fitting than the wings of man's predecessors aloft?

Certainly the boxlike structures of early aircraft have no symmetry to convey the experience of flight. The awkward takeoffs and landings, the sputtering roars of the engines, the noxious exhausts conveyed nothing of the far perspectives, the lonely heights, the deep silences, the triumph over hill and dale. Yet it was with these values

that men sought identity. So not the image of the airplane but the image of the eagle and his kind became the symbol of the airman.

Here, in the United States, this year of 1963 marks the 50th anniversary of the symbolic wings designed to identify the soldier-airman. The symbol was called the Military Aviator's Badge, in design a horizontal metal bar inscribed "Military Aviator" from which was suspended by links the golden form of an eagle in flight, bearing in his claws a pair of signal flags—the latter detail both a suggestive function of military aviation and a plug for the Signal Corps which gave skeptical sponsorship to an aviation section.

Qualification tests had been defined but scarce more than a score of pilots were available, among them Roy Kirtland, Charley Chandler, "Bennie" Foulis, "Lew" Brereton, "Tommy" Milling, and "Hap" Arnold. Chandler had headed the original setup in the Signal Corps in 1907. Milling had made a night flight. Another of the group, Paul Beck, had established air-to-ground radio communications. The handful who wore the original badge were eagle minded but their "badge" had a short life.

World War I brought a comparative flood-tide of pilots into the picture—their rating, Reserve military aviator; their wings of silver metal or embroidery extending from a central shield bearing the letters "U.S." This was the rating that fought the war and with variations this was the symbol that became traditional up through the years of Army aviation and the now 16-year-old Air Force.

We have no purpose here to describe the variations of aviation heraldry—as infinite as human imagination from the days of mythology onward, and presently climaxed by the badge of the astronauts. Our purpose, rather, in this 50th anniversary year of the symbolic wings of soldier-airman, is to hail the morale, the dedication, the devotion, the sacrifice which has been inspired by pride in the symbol of the airman's wings.

Each successive year since their origin they have connoted more and more, not alone of skills to fly, but of high purposes to which to climb and distant goals to be sought.

No symbol in history has so redirected military power from fighting war to prevention of war as have wings. At what cost to self few but they who wear those wings could know.

On the fifth anniversary of the victory of World War II, the Air Force Association held a great reunion of airmen in New York's Madison Square Garden. There, for the first time in history the Air Force made a civilian an official pilot, pinning on Mr. Bernard Baruch its silver wings. It was both a recognition that a pilot is something more than an airplane jockey; and a recognition that a great American had wings in his heart.

"No honor or tribute has ever meant so much to me as to be numbered among those who have earned these wings," said the elder statesman, the tears streaming unashamed down his cheeks.

If such as he could feel so, what shall we countless, faceless ones who have lived and died in the bond of our symbol, say, beyond a simple gratitude that we have walked in great fortune on the highroad of history?

## Industry Recognition in Forest City, Ark.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, during the month of October many of the